Sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State.

1341. A sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State revealed that (1) 74 per cent of the purchasers were aware of the concession given by the Government in the form of transport subsidy but only 49 per cent of them were benefited by this concession, (2) 68 per cent of the purchasers had applied compost manure to food crops, (3) 85 per cent of the purchasers have expressed that the compost manure was good compared to locally prepared manure, (4) 62 per cent of the purchasers had witnessed the compost demonstration put up by the Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Meteorology.

1342. To study the relationship between crop growth and weather and to study the influence of weather on yield diseases and pests, the crop-weather observations on sugarcane, paddy, ragi and cotton were being taken at the observatories at the Agricultural Research Stations at Mandya and Hiriyur. Besides crop observations, the temperature of air, soil temperature at different depths, micro-climatic observations in open fields and inside the crops at different heights, velocity of wind, etc., were also noted regularly.

(xiv) Rural Community Project.

Shiralakoppa.

1343. The Rural Community Project, Shiralakoppa, which was started in October 1952, made good progress during the year.

Agriculture.

1344. Agriculture being the basic occupation of the people received top priority in the Community Project. To propagate improved agricultural techniques, 3,299 varietal, manurial and cultural demonstrations were held in the ryots fields. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five T. C. M. and I. C. A. R. Fertiliser demonstrations were also conducted. Seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen compost pits were dug or renovated and 3,564 cattle urine conservation pits were constructed. Besides, large quantities of improved seeds of paddy, ragi, sunnhemp seeds, groundnut were distributed. Plant protection measures were conducted on an area of 1,030 acres. Two hundred and ninety-seven tons of Fertilisers were distributed and 13,939 (3,000) acres of land were brought under Japanese Method of cultivation during the year.

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Animal Husbandry.

1345. Three hundred and eleven cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated during the year and 127 cow calves and 70 buffaloe calves were born by artificial insemination method. Forty-four thousand one hundred and forty inoculations were conducted on cattle against epidemic diseases and 4,587 Scrub Bulls were castrated and 46,325 animals were treated for ailments.

1346. Forty-six tanks and 46 ponds were selected in addition to the Anjanapur Reservoir for undertaking intensive fish culture. The fish ponds were utilised for rearing various kinds of fishes. Nearly 40,000 fish fingerlings of the above kinds were imported from Calcutta, Nilgiris, and Neeleswara, for stocking purposes. Fifteen thousand indigenous food fish fingerlings were also stocked. Twenty-four thousand public health fish fingerlings like Gambusia, Ambassis, etc., was stocked in ponds showing Guinea worm infestation.

Irrigation.

1347. Loans were liberally granted for irrigation wells, improving lands such as contour bunding and also for takavi purposes.

1348. A scheme for supply of electric power to Irrigation Pump Sets in Community Project area was sanctioned.

Public Health and Sanitation.

1349. In the Rural Community Project, 18 Primary and four Secondary Health Centres were set up. Health Education is making the villagers realise the importance of safe water in the prevention of water borne diseases. In the Project area, 53 more new wells were sanctioned bringing the total number of well works to 230. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre started at the project headquarters continued to function satisfactorily. In the several Health Institutions in the project area, 2·34 lakhs of persons were treated in hospitals. Eight thousand seventy-eight pounds of milk were distributed free and the number of children and expectant mothers fed were 87,585. Seven hundred and twenty-nine handflush latrines and 41 soakage pits were introduced during the year. Two hundred and fifty barrels of skim milk powder was distributed to school children in the Community Project area.

Social Education.

1350. The object of Social Education Programme is to enthuse the rural population and to secure intelligent participation in all the development programmes. Ninety Adult Literacy Classes were started afresh during the year, of

which six were for women exclusively. One Central Library and 45 Rural Libraries were working during the year. Seventy Youth Welfare Clubs were working and their activities being compost making, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, gardening, etc.

1351. At the end of the year, 302 miles length of road and 164 culverts were under progress. A road of about three miles was completed with the participation of N. C. C. during the year. Communications.

1352. The four Cottage Industries Training Centres continued to function satisfactorily. Rural Arts and Crafts.

1353. Seven new societies were started bringing the total number to 145 at the end of the year. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 8·4 lakhs were issued inclusive of short-term loans and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 4·51 lakhs. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies supplied manures, iron materials, etc., to farmers to the tune of Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The expenditure under all the heads during the year was Rs. 16·95 lakhs. Co-operation.

National Extension Service Blocks

1354. In addition to the 14 NES Blocks seven more NES Blocks were sanctioned during the year. The NES Blocks of Ramanagaram-*cum*-Kanakapura, Holenarasipur, Gundlupet, Harihar-*cum*-Davangere, were converted into Intensive Development Blocks. There were therefore, four Community Development Blocks and 17 NES Blocks functioning during the year.

1355. During the year, 8,654 compost pits were dug, 20,570 were renovated and 21,455 cattle urine pits were embedded and 15,391·20 acres of land were brought under Japanese Method of paddy cultivation as against 10,376 acres during the previous year. Over 16,20,339 maunds of fertilisers were distributed during the year.

1356. Over 30,468 castration of scrub bulls were conducted, 109 breeding bulls and 19 stud-rams, 18,291 birds and eggs were supplied and 1,55,130 vaccinations were conducted during the year. Animal Husbandry.

1357. During the year, 4,779 soak-pits were dug, 874 rural latrines and 1,315 hand flush latrines were constructed. Seventy-eight drinking water wells were dug and 519 Health and Sanitation.

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renovated and 6,641 wells were chlorinated. Mass innoculations and vaccinations were conducted in all the Blocks during the year as a preventive measure against contagious diseases. Series of lectures were arranged on health education in the areas covered by the Blocks. Health Films were exhibited in the Block Areas as a part of Social Education Programme.

Education.

1358. One hundred and five new primary schools were started, 87 school buildings were constructed and 82 school buildings were repaired during the year. The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 3,30,399.

Social Education.

1359. To remove illiteracy among the adults, 441 adult literacy classes were started, 5,050 adults were made literate during the year. Five hundred and eighty-one Recreation Centres, 349 Young Farmer's Clubs, 119 Rural Libraries and 2 Central Libraries were started during the year.

Communication.

1360. During the year, 471½ miles of katcha road, 309 miles of pucca road, was constructed and 54 miles of road were repaired and 135 culverts were constructed.

Irrigation.

1361. During the year, 80 irrigation pump sets were supplied and 488 irrigation wells were sunk. Loans were also issued for the repairs and restoration of both State owned and private owned irrigation works. Part of the loan issued for sinking irrigation wells was treated as subsidy.

Short-Term Credit Facilities.

1362. With a view to provide credit facilities to the Agricultural Classes in the rural areas during the agricultural seasons, short-term loans were arranged to be distributed through the Co-operative Institutions in the Blocks. Two hundred and forty-four new Societies were organised and a large number of families were made to participate in the Co-operative Movement.

1363. The total expenditure in all the Blocks under various heads amounted to Rs. 37,57,428 (Rs. 11,56,143).

1364. The response of the people was generally good in all the schemes envisaged under the Scheme. A little awakening and readiness of the rural folk to participate in the several programmes of the scheme was noticed.